have done it, for they came home with wool in their teeth," said the Colonel, as he pulled out his money and paid a dollar more on the head than he was asked to pay.—New York Sun.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Feb. 10.-The

Rev. Mr. Small, of the Congregational

Church, yesterday administered the Sac-

rament of the Lord's Supper to his con-

gregation in the Jawish Synagogue. The Congregational Church was recently burned and the Jewish congregation of

fered the use of its synagogue until the new church is built.—New York Sun.

"The 202 sermons that were lost by a

Virginia railroad, which settled with the

reverend owner for \$250, have been found,

"Because we'll know now whether the

minister considers them worth \$1.24 apiece

"As to my merit," said the young man

her hand, "you will have to take me at

Albany's Commissioner of Charities and

Correction has called the attention of

the Mayor to the facts that large num-

bers of Southern negro girls are being brought to Albany to act as servants, and that after four or six months they invariably become sick and aprily for hos-

altal treatment The city and county are

thus put to great expense, he says, and he suggests that a law be enacted com-

pelling the employers of such girls to

furnish bonds indemnifying the city and

During a school tea the other day a

kindly old doctor was regarding one of

the young guests with evident alarm.

county treasuries.

or not."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

out yet."-Baltimore American.

and I'm glad of it."

my face value."
"Well." answe



THE TIMES COMPANY.

The Daily Times, when delivered by carriers, is ten cents per week or fifty cents per month. By mail, \$3.00 per year or 25 cents per month. The Weekly Times, fifty cents per year by mail

All unsigned communications will be rejected.

Manchester Bureau-Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.
Peterspurg Agent—E. L. Roper, 67 Sycamore
Street. Mutual Phone, 125.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1902.

THE LAW AND THE RAILKOAD ..

In yesterday's paper we submitted some remarks in reply to a "challenge" from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, respecting railroad conditions in Virginia. "We challenge The Times to deny," said our Norfolk contemporary, "that the railroads of this State discriminate against one shipper and in favor of another. And we further challenge it to deny that there is no actual known practical means by which the shippers discriminated against can obtain redress."

We said that we had no knowledge that such discrimination is made, but cited our contemporary to the fact that if so there is a remedy at law, so far as the law can correct such evils. It may be well enough to go a little further into detail: By an act approved March 3, 1892, it is provided "that if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

It is further provided "that it shall be unlayful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or to give any undue or unreasonable preforence or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever."

If that is not an explicit law against the abuses of which the Virginian-Pilot complains, then we do not see how the English language can be made explicit. So much for the law. Now let us look to the remedy. It is provided in section 14 of the same act that "whenever, upon complaint made to the railroad commissioner or from his own knowledge, and after he has given the common carrier complained of reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard and has fully investigated the complaint, it shall appear to said commissioner that any common carrier doing business in this State has failed or neglected, in any respect or particular, to comply with the provisions of this act, or with any of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the transportation of freight and passengers by common carriers, especially in regard to the connections with other railroads, the rates of toll and the time schedule, he shall, in writing, request the said common carrier or person operating the company to correct the cause of complaint. If, after ten fuses, the said commissioner shall, in the name of the Commonwealth, proceed to have all matters or cause of complaint adjusted by the Circuit Court or the judge thereof in vacation, of the county or city wherein the cause of complaint arose having first given the said common carrier or person operating the company ten days' notice, which notice shall con-. tain the cause of complaint. The case shall be heard by the said Circuit Court or the judge thereof in vacation on said notice, and no other pleadings shall be required. The said court or judge, if its decision is in favor of the Commonwealth, shall, by mandatory or restraining order, prevent the common carrier or person complained of from further continuing to violate the law. It shall also be the duty of the commissioner to realso be stated the name of the commis-

It is further provided in section 1213 of the Code "that any person or company in violation of the provisions of sections 1207 and 1208 of the general railroad law from continuing the same and enjoin obedience to the requirements of the said sections, or either of them; and moreover, ascertain the damages to which the complainant is entitled by reason of such grievance, and by its decree order the same to be paid to the complainant by the company or carrier."

a sufficient number of copies."

And so we say again to our Norfolk contemporary that if such discrimination as it alleges exists the remedy is to be found, if found at all, in the present rallroad law, and no additional enactments are necessary.

PATRICK APPLES.

A Patrick county correspondent calls attention to the advantages which the lands of that county offer for fruit culture. He says that lands are cheap and that apples grown near Stuart have taken first honors for size, color and flavor

railroad may be had at prices ranging from four to six dollars per acre, which he asserts can be made to produce better fruit and more of it than similar lands in other sections, which are being sold at fifty and one handred dollars an acre. He adds:

The people of the county are just waking up to the importance of this matter, and thousands of trees are being planted every year. More money came into the county for the fruit crop of 1991 than was ever realized from that source before. Apple trees grow to an enormous size and live to an incredible old age in this county. Grapes, peaches and plums do well here. Cherries have frequently been known to grow so large in this county as not to drop through an inch auger hole.

We can vouch for the fact that Pat rick county apples are as good as the best and that they are not better known, and that they are not sold in large quantities is the fault of the people of Patrick. The people of Virginia are only beginning to realize the wealth which nature has given them.

AN OLD VIRGINIAN'S ADVICE

We print elsewhere a striking communication from Mr. R. D. Buford, of Bedford City, who, according to his own account of himself, was clerk or deputy clerk of Circuit or County Court continnously from 1842 to 1839. In that long and rich experience Mr. Buford necessarily familiarized himself with the question which he discusses, and he makes some recommendations to the Constitutional Convention which are well worthy of con-

sideration. Assuming that the old County Court system is to be abolished, he argues that the Circuit Court judges should be elected by the voters resident in the counties and corporations composing their respective circuits, and that each judge so elected should be an actual resident of the circuit for which he is elected. He is opposed to the election of judges, either Circuit Court judges or corporation judges or Supreme Court judges, by the Legislature.

His next recommendation has to do with the manner of selecting justices of the peace. He thinks that it should be hours. made the duty of the judges of the Circuit Courts in their respective circuits to select and make the first appointments for the several magisterial districts of the counties comprising their circuits, and after that, in case of resignation, death or removal of a justice, the justices in commission, or a majority of them, shall meet and fill vacancies. He thinks also that these justices should constitute and be called the Board of Commissioners, and that they should be in place of the Board of Supervisors, as at present constituted.

Mr. Buford's third recommendation i that the office of county treasurer be abolished, and that the functions of that officer be performed by the sheriff. This suggestion has been time and again made and is not new, but Mr. Buford's reason for the change is new to us. He reasons that apart from the fact, as he claims, that the office is useless, it destroys in great measure the usefulness of one of the most important offices of the Commonwealth-the office of sheriff. He declares that this office has now run down at the heels and become comparatively uscless, and that in order to secure the services of good men extra levies have to be made to the people. In other words, he contends that the office of sheriff pays so little that good men are often not willing to hold it, and that in order to make it more remunerative, and therefore more to be sought after by competent It is understood Beauvoir, her old home persons, the office of treasurer should be on the Gulf coast, will be purchased by abolished and the duty of collecting the State and converted into a home for indigent Confederates. — Philadelphiataxes be discharged by the sheriff.

We have simply outlined the main oints in Mr. Buford's interesting and thoughtful communication. We think that members of the Constitutional Convention will be well repaid if they will read the argument.

THE GOVE (NOR AND THE LAW.

Governor Montague is doing only his plain duty in employing all the forces at his command to prevent lynch law in Virginia. Some indiscreet persons may criticise him for putting the State to expense in order to protect a brutal negro from mob violence, but all such critics take a narrow view, and they do not represent the best sentiment in Virginia. It is not merely a question of protecting a negro brute, but a question of upholding the law, and the Governor who fails to do this is a coward and a perjured quire every such common carrier to post official. The Governor is sworn to "take and keep posted conspicuously in every care that the law be faithfully executed," passenger and freight depot of the com- and to that end he is made commanderpany a copy of this section, printed in in-chief of the land and naval forces of large type, on card-board, in which shall the State, and is given power "to employ the militia to repel invasion, suppress insioner and the location of his office, and to surrection and enforce the execution of

that end the commissioner shall furnish the laws." More than that, section 10 of the Bill of Rights provides "That in all capital or criminal presecutions a man hath a right aggrieved by any thing done or omitted to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusors and witnesses, to call for evidence against discriminations, may make com- in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an plaint of the grievance and seek relief impartial jury of his vicinage, without by bill of equity against the offending whose unanimous consent he cannot be company If the grievance complained found guilty, nor can he be compelled to of be established, the court, by injunction, give evidence against himself; that no is required to restrain such company man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment

of his peerz." Now, here is the plain and explicit law of the land. The Governor did not make the law, but he has taken a solemn oath to use all the powers of government, if necessary, to see that it is executed, and he has no discretion. The critics should direct their shafts at the law and not at the Governor. It would be a sad day for Virginia if the Governor should surrender to popular clamor, be it ever so loud and threatening, and let the mob rule upon occasion. The law must be upheld at all hazard, and all law-abiding people in Virginia will back the Governor in all his efforts in that direction.

The United States Senate yesterday adopted by the necessary two-thirds vote the joint resolution changing the date of the inauguration of the President from March 4th to the last Thursday in April wherever exhibited. Thousands of acres at noon. That is a wise measure. Inof first-class orchard lands near to the auguration weather is proverbielly had

caught their death upon such occasions. Sentiment clings to the old date, but in this case common sense should rule.

Lent is the season of discipling It is the season when every man should discipline himself, when every woman should discipline herself. It is the season to take bad habits and appetites in hand and control them. It is the season, in short, for mind and spirit to get complete control over the physical man. Lent is a most profitable season to all who employ it for such a wise and noble purpose.

CURKENT TOPICS.

Double Taxation.

As showing another direct example of double taxation and its evil and unjust effects, we give the following case:

A piece of property was sold here for \$15,000. Che thousand dollars were paid in cash and fourteen one thousand dollar bonds, falling due each year successively, were given to close the deal, Now, though, owning, in reality, only one-fif-teenth of that piece of property, the purchaser has to pay taxes on its full as-sessed value while the seller, having no tangible use of the property at all, has to pay taxes on bonds representing fourteen-fifteenths of its entire assessed

Where is the justice of this procedure either to the buyer or seller? And in addition what excessive rates as to recordation, do the parties to the transaction have to pay?

We repeat that both features men-tioned above are direct evils, and that they work very great injustice and injury to the people and the business in-terests of the State. They should be promptly corrected.—Charlottesville Prog-

Young Roosevelt's Illness.

Although young Roosevelt is gravely ill with a double broncho-pneum is a reasonable prospect for his recovery. At least he has in his favor a good constitution, his youth, proper treatment and careful nursing. The latest reports from the sick room do not show any un sual high temperature nor other particularly alarming symptoms.

The disease is a self-limited one, and

it must run its natural course toward the culmination of the clogging process of the affected portions of the lungs, which s. in turn, known as the crisis. The later is said to be near at hand, and in the atural course of events may occur within the next twenty-four or forty-eight

In the meantime it must not be expected that any marked changes in fever difficult breathing, rapid pulse beat or other phenomena of lung involvment will manifest themselves. It may be even probable that some of the symptoms may increase for a short spell previous to the general break-up of the disease. It is then merely a question of a little time and patience.-New York Herald.

An Honest G vernment.

The vote of both houses of Congress to return to Mexico the \$400,000 and more paid by that country on account of the notorious Well and La Abra claims is a most commendable act. A mixed com-nuission, on fraudulent testimony, awardmission, on fraudulent testionny, award-ea a large sum of money to certain eltizens of the United States who made claims against the Mexican Government. The money was reluctantly paid by Mexico to our Government, and over \$400,000 of it was distributed to the claimants when the fraudulent chara-ter of the claims was discovered. Such award as still remained in the United States Treasury was returned to Mexico. Now Congress has voted to re-turn a sum equal to that paid out to the claimants. Mexico has no legal claim to this sum, but it is a friendly act on the part of our Government which will no doubt be appreciated by Mexico. It is a great pity that the scoundrels who se-cured this fraudulent award are not in a sition to be reached by the laws of the land.-Philadelphia Press.

FERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has gone to Jackson, Miss., to greet the last Legislature that will assemble in the historic capital

If Ella Wheeler Wilcox really wanted to prevent that Pittsburg tragedy, why didn't she let them know sooner that she meant to write it up?-Cleveland Plain

President Elfot, of Harvard, who starts the middle of the month on a tour of the country as far as San Francisco, will return to Boston to be present when Prince Henry visits that city on March 6th, after which his tour will be continued.

. . . "Hi say, you know," said the cockney, addressing the Bowery boy, "we cawn't be henemies; we 'ave to be brothers. We speak the same lyangwydge, you know."
"Wot t'ell. Holler fer an inturpreter.
You're wuzzy. I seen you batten your cyc. Git propper. Git propper."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Charles Clinton, an old soldler and a prominent resident of Avondale, Ohio, has presented that city with a handsome Lincoln statue. It was executed in this W Granville Hastings and consists of two figures, one a statue of Lincoln, seven feet ten inches in height, and the other a female figure of Fame inscribing the hall let of immortals. scribing the name of Lincoln on the tab-

A Detroit doctor has figured out that, at the present rate of increase of insanity, the entire population of this country will be crazy in 300 years. If there is anything in his theory, the Populist party may have a chance yet,—Atlanta

The statement that Thomas H. Benton's term of service in the Senate was thirty years in length has been made so many times that it has come to be generally accepted as listoric truth. As a matter of fact, according to the Boston Transcript, Benton's term of service in the Senate lacked more than five months. of being thirty years in length. Missouri did not become a State until August 10. 1821. Benton served as one of its Sens ls:1. Benton server as one of its center tors from the time when it became a State till March 3, 1851, and it is thus seen that his service as Senator was less than twenty-nine years and seven months in length. The erroneous statement that he served thirty years as Senator has for generations been doing steady service as historic truth, and it is time that it truth, and it is time that it should be put upon the retired list.

AFTI RMATH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 10.-Colonel Jack Chinn favors a stringent dog law. Several days ago Colonel Chinn's fox hounds got into the widow Voris' pas-ture and did considerable damage to her sheep. She made complaint to Colonei Chinn, who promptly paid her the value of the sheep and then slaughtered seven young hounds that had cost bim \$100

Last summer Mr. Chinn's dome and into

a flock of sheep and killed several of them. Three days afterward the sheep raiser stopped at Chinn's farm house and mentioned the damage done his flock and A SHIRT said that he was looking out for the 'Don't go any further; my dogs must

of Much Animation Yesterday.

Be Put on Sale at 95 Cents Draws Crowds.

who was asking the lady's father for at only 95 cents. A fair idea of the nobby and select patterns to be sold may be had by inspect-ing the samples displayed in their front "Well," answered the fond father, you'll have to drop in later in the day. The market quotations on brass are not

The large lot will soon be sold, so be on hand early. Many other furnishing goods attractions at Berry's this week

the transaction of business.

The justices should be required to meet annually on the first Monday in May, and the said justices, or a majority thereof present, shall then elect the president of the Board of Commissioners

Undismayed by the doctor's glances, the young scholar rapidly demolished plate after plate of bread and butter and cake. At last the doctor could stand it no longand Tan design that ought to be wiped Going up to the young rascal, he "My boy, have you ever read any book which would tell you what to eat, what

to drink and what to avoid?" "Lor' bless yer, sir," replied the young gentleman, with his mouth half full of plum cake, "I don't want no book. Why, I eats all I can, drinks all I can and I avoids burstin'."—Tit-Bits.

County Government.

Editor of The Times: Sir,—Having been in public life as clerk or deputy of Circuit or County Court in the State of Virginia almost continuously from 1812 to 1839, and therefore familiar with the working and operations of the several State Constitutions in existence during the period referred to, I beg to be allowed to give my views in reference be allowed to give my views in reference to such changes in the present Constitution as it seems to me would not only be wise and for the public good, but such as I believe a very large majority of the sensible and conservative white people of the Commonwealth desire.

Taking it for granted that the monthly

Count. Court system, with its judges, are to be abolished, then there should be a to be abolished, then there should be a sufficient number of judges of the Circuit Courts to be established to transact the business. These judges should be elected by the voters resident in the countics and corporations composing the cir-cult and the judge should be an actual resident of the circuit for which he is lected at the time of his election. It is far better that the people should elect than the General Assembly. The people did it before 1861, and elected able men without regard to their politics. If to be elected by the Legislature it is quite probable, yea, almost absolutely certain, that none but a partisan will be chosen Keep the temptation out of the General Assembly. The people resident in the circuits are far better judges of whom they want than the members of the Legislature can possibly be, and they will elect better and abler men. Nor should the election of the judges of

the Court of Appeals be by the General Assembly, but by the people. The State should be divided into five districts, and each district required to elect a retherein as a member of the Court of Appeals. The able lawyers and other intenigent men in the several districts

circuits will see that none but suitable persons will be elected. Now while on the judicial line I desire to say a word or two about the justices of the peace. I do not hesitate to say that previous to 1852 the State of Virginia was never before, nor has it since, been represented in that respect by fairer, wiser and better men on and off the bench. Can a scheme be devised that will reach the same class of persons in every community? I think so. Make it the duty of the judges of the Circuit Courts in their respective circuits to select and make the first appointments for the several magisterial districts of the counties composing their circuits, and after that, in case of resignation, death, or removal of a justice, the justices in commission, or a majority of them, after being sum-moned for the purpose, to meet and sup-ply vacancies by election by them.

The justices should constitute and be called the Board of Commissioners, and be in place of the Board of Supervisors the latter an organization created by and put on us by the Black and Tan Convention. I distike the name of super-visor. It recalls unpleasant recollections, and there is no necessity for its

The president of the Board of Commissioners should be elected by the jus-tices at their first meeting, and to hold his office as president one year from the day of his election, or until the first Monday in May succeeding his election, and be ineligible to the same office for one year from the expiration of his term. As a member of the Board of Commissioners, the president shall vote only in Board of Commissioners shall

consist of the president and one justice from each magisterial district of the

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health la the power to digest and assimilate a proper quantity of food.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute eure for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

SENSATION!

Berry's Shirt Department a Scene

The Announcement That the Famous \$1.50 and \$2.00 "Manhattan " Shirts Would

As with many other fine grades of shirts (some of which are exclusively sold by this firm), the "Manhattans" find their greatest outlet with the great clothing establishment of Messra O. H. Berry & Co. Buying in such quantities greater assortments are offered the publ'c -the pick of their entire lines are always to be found displayed at Berry's. Every one at all familiar with the lines know the wholesale cost to be considerably over a dollar each, but the Rich mond public is offered selections from the \$1.50 and \$2.00 grades for a limited time

ccunty. In the absence of the president from any cause, the remaining members may meet and elect one of their number present president pro tempore, and the member thus serving shall be entitled to his vote without regard to his station as president pro tempore. A majority of the members present from the magisterial district, exclusive of the president, shall constitute a board for

for the ensuing term.

There is another office of the Black

out, simply because there is not now, nor has there ever been, any necessity for it. I refer to the office of County Treasurer. I know from personal ob servation and experience that the office of County Treasurer destroys in great measure the usefulness of one of the most important and beneficial offices of the Commonwealth. I refer to the of-fice of Sheriff, without which, with the proper duties devolving on it, no county government is complete. The office has run down at its heels and become comparatively useless, and to get hold it extra levies are made on the peo ple and paid. To get process served the suiter must take his process to the Sheriff, and besides paying him his legal fees for executing it, the suiter must actually beg and implore him to ac-commodate him, notwithstanding the fact that he is handed process which shows on its face the command of the Common wealth. Besides, the present mdoe (stipulated by acts of the General Assembly of the collection of the clerks and other public officers' fee bills is equivalent to a loss of at least one-fifth of all good fee The sheriffs will not collect fee bills. The sherills will not commissions bills because they say the commissions for so doing do not amount to enough to them in employing deputies. The county treasurers are not allowed by law to collect such fee bills. It seems that he has become a special favorite of the General Assembly. It is idle and foolish to talk of public officers demanding compen-sation in advance. Some of the work sation in advance. Some of the work done by public officers is paid for in ad-vance, but I know from many years' ex-perience that a great deal of it is not only not paid for in advance, but the amount to become due to the officer simply cannot be estimated so that it may be paid. Any lawyer of experience knows this to be so. Cases sometimes occur where it would not only be a great hard-ship to demand pay in advance, but if done, would result in denial of rights in

a court of justice.

The honest poor we always have with us. There are quite a number of able and accomplished young lawyers as the State convention who nave never known practically the advantages of having a sheriff in the county fully equipped with good deputies, for the discharge of his duties. Great changes have taken places duties. Great changes have taken in our dear old Commonwealth since 1865.

and we are not the same people.

The manner of transacting business is very different now from what it was forty years ago. The laws have greatly changed and likewise the duties of public officers under them. Only occasionally is there business of importance on the law side of the Circuit Court, and there is that little on the chancery side and much of the latter is done by the judge in the vacations of their courts. But notwithstanding this, each county needs a sher iff, and the people have been accustemed to such an officer from the foundation of our government and settling with him their State taxes and county levies and fee bills put into his hands for collection by the officers of the county which the she. If resided and by the clerks and other officers in remote coun-ties. Every county in the State ought to be required by law to have erected in it where it has not already been done, as in Rockbridge and Augusta, and perhaps a few others, a good, convenient, com fortable and substantial jail, with a comfortable private dwelling attached to and immediately in front of the jail, and the sheriff should be required to reside in the dwelling with his family and to keep his office there. This would insure the safety of prisoners and their proper comfort and maintenance. The sheriffs should employ deputies (as was formerly the case) and the sheriff with his deputies should be required to collect the revenues of the State and county and the fee bills of all public officers. This, I know, would equire the employment of deputies, but the emoluments of the office thus arising, together with the fees for the service of process of the courts and the com-missions on the collections of the va-rious officers, fee bills would justify such employment.

The simple fact of having an officer in the saddle, riding day after day through the country, first at one man's house and then at another (as was formerly the case), engaged in the discharge or na-duties, would, in my opinion, prevent the return of "no effects," now so frequently e), engaged in the discharge of his made on tax tickets, and consequently bring more money into the treasury of the Commonwealth, and would, moreover. strongly tend to prevent commission of against the Commonwealth.

I have known the time when many of the best well-to-do farmers and others would not ride the public road in the company of a sheriff or a deputy lest it might be thought he was in custody of the officer. It would again become so and persons disposed to commit breaches of law would be held in check. The sheriff and his deputies having all the collecting to do, become general collec-tors and settlers for the people. A deputy calls on a man for what he holds against him, and if the debtor hasn't the money on hand he hands the deputy a claim due him by a neighbor with authority to col-lect and apply it to his indebtedness. By making frequent trips through the country the small tax-payers are accommodated by paying their taxes and dues to the officer at different times in small amounts until the whole is paid. The deputy collectors do not and deputy collectors do not and will not do this, because they have no business in

hand but simply to collect taxes and dues to the State and county. The county treasurers are paid more for returning a small real estate tax ticket delinquent and making sale of the land taxed than if they collected it and not returned it delinquent. What a temptation to treasurers to do wrong! But it is the law. The office of treasurer is a fancy office. In this county the treasurer is a physi-cian in regular practice, and also a mer-chant in lucrative trade, and his deputies are farmers, and one of them a mem-ber of the Board of Supervisors. He may be found at his office at the court-house only parts of three days in the week. I repeat such an officer is unnec essary, and the people desire its discon-tinuance and the substitution of a sheriff who can at all times be found at his office ready to obey the behests of the Commonwealth and to discharge the duties that the laws impose on him

The office of County Treasurer is of foreign birth and may answer in a city or a densely populated manufacturing community, but it suits no part of the State of Virginia outside of its cities and I do not believe it is needed in them. There is no reason that I can conceive terms of clerks of courts should exceed four years. They are collecting and accounting officers of the Commonwealth and no accounting officer's term ought to exceed four years. For five years or more I have favored

and advocated the call of a constitutional convention to relieve us of the useless burdens imposed on us by the Underwood Constitution. We have as wise, good, patriotic and able men in the State as we ever had. I am unalterably in favor of white supremacy alone, and the paymen of all State taxes and the county levies four months in advance of the right to

The white man cleared the forests and made homes just as he is doing now in the great west, and he alone should have he right to rule. I have no antipaty of dislike to the colored man. Before the last war it was my pleasure to teach them in the Sunday-school the doctrines and duties o fthe Christian religion. I continued during the war when I could do so, and after the war until they established Sunday-schools of their own I favor the submission of the Constitu-tion for ratification to persons en-titled to vote under it.

R. D. BUFORD. Respectfully. Bedford City, Feb. 8th, 1902.

Card From Dr. Eaton.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-In view of your article "Supposed Attack On Mr. Whitsitt," kindly sent me, the following statement is appro-

miate: There are a number of inaccuracies in the article, e. g., there are 52 trustees of the seminary, and 55 of them demed any connection with that dastardly article in the New York Evening Post. It is a mistake to say that "letters"

were sent to me "from many sections of the land, including Richmond, asking an explanation." You say also: "In his now famous arrow-head article, it is generally elieved that he tried to convict Dr. believed that he tried to convict Dr. Whitsitt. It is stated that when asked if this was not his purpose, he wouldn't deny it." This, too, is inaccurate. Only two letters on this line have been received—both private. One came from Richmond and one from another quarter, and from one who wrote at the sugges-tion of a Richmond man. The letter from Richmond came on the day my brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew Tyler, died An acknowledgment was immediately sent with the statement that the letter would be answered in full as soon as returned from Nashville, where Mr. Tyler's remains were taken for burial. A full answer we mailed the very day of my return. In both the acknowledge ment and the answer, it was clearly stated that the Recorder editorial was not designed to designate any particular man. Simply the facts were stated and the readers left to draw their own in-ferences, for which they alone are responsible There has been no refus leny intending to designate Dr. Whit-

So far from the Recorder's accusing Dr. Whitsitt, it is these Richmond friends who are his accusers. They are the ones who, without questioning a single one of the facts presented, point him out as the one designated. Assuming him to be innocent, then one of ten things nec-essarily follows—either the facts are not essarily follows—entire the latts are not correct, or else they do not point to him. No question is raised in regard to the correctness of the facts, and therefore, on the assumption of Dr. W.'s innocence, guilty. Let it be remembered that this charge emanates from Richmond and not from Louisville.

Several other names have been privately suggested to me, each as the one who was "certainly intended" by that editorial. But the friends of these suspected parties have not rushed into print on the subject, and so they are spared what has come upon Dr. Whitsitt. Surely if ever a man needed to pray to be delivered from his friends, that man is Dr. Whitsitt.

Why do not these Richmond brethren call upon the editor of the New York Evening Post to tell the name or names of the guilty? The best way to free in-nocent parties from suspicion in this matter is to find the guilty. And why do they not direct their zeal against the guilty party, rather than against the one who seeks to uncover him or them? As to my "long-standing hostility to Dr. Whitsitt," that exists only in the

Dr. Whitsitt," that exists only in the imagination of those who choose to cherish such a fancy. During the whole controversy I did and said nothing in regard to him which I would not have been perfectly willing for him to have said and done in regard to me, had our positions been reversed. Let the one who doubts this name the thing said or done, which is inconsistent with this done, which is inconsistent with this claim. Let the doubter put me to the

As for my "long-standing" hostility to As for my long strong in 1890, these are the facts: Two strong supporters of Dr. Whitsitt (Revs. A. J. Dickinson and R. P. Johnston) wrote articles in his defence, which were published in the Recorder, and in which

Wood's Seeds BEST FOR THE SOUTH.

Every Gardener, Farmer and Trucker should have Wood's 1902 Descriptive Catalogue. It not only gives reliable, practical, up-to-date information about all Seeds, but also the best crops to grow, most successful ways of growing different crops, and much other information of special interest to every one who plants seeds. It tells all about Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, Tobacco, Seed Corn, Cow Peas, Soja, Velvet and Navy Beans, Sorghums, Broom Corn, Kaffir Corn, Peanuts, Millet Seed, Rape, etc. Catalogue mailed free on request.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA.

WANTED. SPECIAL MIDWINTER PRICES ON REUPholstering and making over Parior Suites.
Couches, Odd Chairs, Hair Mattresses, etc., at
JURGENS FURNITURE STORE, 419-21 E.
Broad Street Address postal or 'phone to
store or factory, 107-9-11-13 N. Eighth Street,
and our foreman will call on you with a new
up-to-date line of samples. No charge for estimates and no hard feelings of we don't get
the work—but we usually do.

WANTED-YOU CAN HAVE YOUR PLUMB-ING done by an experienced plumber by ad-'-'ng W. L. GREENWOOD, 527 W. Broad Street.

WANTED, EVERYBODY SUFFERING WITH cold in chest, broughtits and weak lungs to try the best remedy—VIN-GU-OL. It cures. T. A. MILLER, Broad Street.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED. RESPONSIBLE PHILADELPHIA firm wants office manager at Richmond; salary \$1,800 yearly; \$700 cash and satisfactory references required; commercial references furnished; position permanent. Address Postoffice Eox 281, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD AD-dress; one who has had experience in selling dress; one who has had experience in selling stock and bonds preferred. Address THE INDIAN RIVER COMMERCIAL COMPANY, BRIUMORY

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS-NO COMPETITION; JUST WHAT'S wanted; sells itself; burner makes its own gas, costs one cent daily; fits any lamp. Particulars, ATLANTIC GAS CO., Liberty Building, New York.

REMEDIES.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?" NO NAME MEANS more—nothing so good as VIN-GU-OL, the tonic. T. A. MILLER.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF IT? VIN-GU-OL. OF course. Makes the weak strong. Never falls.

BUILDING. WANTED, BUILDING TO DO. VIN-GU-OL, THE strength builder. At druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE

REMOVAL.

J. LEROY SUTHERLAND, FUNERAL DIRECTOR, has removed his office permanertly to No. 101 East MAIN STREET, Both 'ohones 613.

AMUSEMENTS.

Popular With The People!

BIJOU. USUAL MATINEE OTIS HARLAN and THE BIJOU MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

Special Announcement.

'A Black Sheep."

Next Week-Mme. Herrmann's Company

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 19th and 20th, the distinguished actress, Kathryn Kidder, will be seen for the first time in this city in her latest and much-talked-of success, "Molly Pitcher," the heroine of the American Revolution. Sale of seats will commence Monday, February 17th, at 9 o'clock sharp. Prices, Te. to \$1.50. In view of the large number of inquiries regarding this engagement that have already been made at the box office, it has been decided that application for seats sent in before February 14th will be filed in the order of their receipt.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES, BOILERS AND ALL KINDS OF MA-chinery moved: PIONEER TRANSFER CO. CYRUS BOSSIEUX.

PERSONALS. WHY! YOU LOOK SO WELL, I FELL WELL-been taking VIN-GU-OL.

HE WAS SICK, NOW HE'S WELL, VIN-GU-OL, the strength builder.

CARRY ME HOME AND TAKE ME. I WILL do you good. VIN-GU-OL, the toule. they discussed deciding questions by majorities, &c., but they did not accuse southern Baptists of believing that all who are not baptised in a direct line from the Apostles are "on the primrose path to the everlasting bondire," nor path to the everlasting bonfire," nor did they give the temotest hint of anything that reflected on Dr. Kerfoot, who was then alive and could take care of himself. There is, therefore, no parallel between the articles of these divines and the dastardly article in the New York Evening Post, slandering the Baptists and fouling the new-made grave of Dr.

Kerfoot. The Religious Herald, assuming to speak for the family of Dr. Kerfoot, severely condemned the Western Recorder for publishing what it claimed was very harrowing to their feelings. And yet! and yet! and yet! Dr. Kerfoot's widow, brother and sister written warmly thanking the Western corder for what it has done in this

affair. There is an additional item of information, which will be noted in the next Recorder. The editor of the New York Evening Post informs me that neither the name of his informant nor the name of the alleged trustee, from whom the information came, occurs in the list of of trustees of the seminary. This clears the skirts of all the trustees of direct responsibility for the dastardly article.

Respectfully yours, T. T. EATON, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 7, 4902.

DAY IN THE POLICE COURT.

Agency Feature of His Court. One of the cases brought before Justice Crutchfield, in the Police Court, yesterday, gave him another chance to score on the installment houses, he charging them with using his court as a collecting agency. He has grown tired of this practice, so he says, and his leniency shown yesterday expressed in a way his indig-

Justice Crutchfield Resents the Collection

This case was that of Florence Robertson. She had been arrested for selling a portion of the furniture which had been sold to her on the installment plan. Her children were hungry, her mother para-lyzed, and after fire had destroyed a por-tion of the installment furniture, on which she had paid about half, she sold he remainder and then told the company of it, offering to pay what was due. A warrant was served on her while she was very ill. When she appeared yesterday

the court allowed the case to go over for further investigation.

John Jacob, a small boy, was called John Jacob, a small boy, was called next, the charge against him being that of allowing his dog to bite another boy, W. H. Felthaus, and a pet sheep. This case was allowed to go until Saturday. Henry Rittner, a vagrant, was dismissed, as was Taylor New, a brother of James New, who were up on Monday for strik-

as was Taylor New, a brother of James New, who was up on Monday for strik-ing Policeman Bradley in the eye. Emma McCarthy swore out a warrant charging John Lockett with theft, but failed to appear. He was discharged. William Lucas beat Lassie Lucas and had to pay the costs.

BAUMGARDNER CASE.

Vo Requisition Papers Have Yet Been Issued for Alleged Fugitive.

No steps have been taken in the case of U. Grunt Baumgardner, who is being held in Cincinnati for the Richmond of-ficers on the charge of embezzlement. The Cincinnati officers wired Captain Tomlinson that an effort was being made to secure the release of the accused on a writ of habeas corpus, and that it would to almost impossible to hold him later than to-day,